

WHY THEY RAGE

BRITONS WERE OUTWITTED BY THE
UNITED STATES SENATE.Latter Did Not Recognize England as
a Great North American Power,
as Was Desired.

COMMENT OF THE THUNDERER

AN INDICATION THAT THE CANAL
WAS NOT THE ISSUE AT STAKE.Britain Probably Wanted the Monroe
Doctrine Weakened by Ratification
of the Treaty as Drawn.

AMENDMENTS NOT RELISHED

BECAUSE ONE ABRIGATES THE
CLAYTON-BULWER AGREEMENT.Expressions of the London Times Man
Reputed by the Government—
Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The clamorous statement of the London Times in discussing the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty that the Senate and Mr. Lodge forget that "England is a great North American power" emphasizes the exact point that largely influenced the action of the Senate in making practically a new treaty out of the convention Secretary Hay and Ambassador Pauncefote signed. The Senate amendments did not recognize England as a great North American power. England's claim to be so considered led the Senate to look on the isthmian canal as quite a secondary matter. The main question with the Senate finally came to be the preservation of the Monroe doctrine, and this precludes England's claim to recognition as a great North American power. The treaty submitted to the Senate rehabilitated the ill-famed Clayton-Bulwer treaty and gave a renewed and even enlarged recognition of England's claim to a co-equal voice with the United States in the affairs of this continent.

This came to be looked on as the main object of England in negotiating the new convention. The more the treaty was discussed, the stronger the impression that its ratification would be a severe blow at the Monroe doctrine. It was therefore so amended as to remove from it the last vestige of anything that would be construed as having that meaning. England holds sovereignty over continental as well as insular territory in North America, but merely as colonial possessions, of which she may be disposed in several different ways at any time. Her seat of supreme government is not on this continent, as is that of the United States, but on another. She is sufficient to destroy any claim she may make to be treated as the equal of this government on this continent. Her interest and influence on this continent is not and cannot be the same as this country. These considerations influenced the Senate in amending the treaty in the way and to the extent it did, and the heated denunciations of the London papers, especially of the Times, confirm the suspicion that the canal was of secondary and slight interest to England in the Hay-Pauncefote convention.

"The Nicaragua Cloud." LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Standard, referring to the canal difficulty, expresses a hope that President McKinley will "show himself wiser than the inconsiderate Senate."

The Daily Chronicle bluntly admits that the "Nicaragua cloud has become very serious." It sees no compromise course between allowing things to slide, thus "causing another miserable loss to our honor and reputation, and an unconditional refusal of the new amendments." Assuming the latter alternative to be adopted, the Daily Chronicle asks: "What force has Lord Salisbury to back up a refusal? Our army is shut up in South Africa and China, and our navy is needed to protect communications with both. Seldom in its stormy career has the Conservative government been placed in a more dangerous dilemma."

Editorial Froth Repudiated. LONDON, Dec. 24.—A representative of the Associated Press has been informed at the British Foreign Office that all the editorial comment in the London Times to-day, and other English papers, on the Nicaragua canal treaty, is entirely unauthorized and not inspired by the Foreign Office. To use official language, "England has too many irons in the fire to take up the Nicaragua canal matter at present. She has received no official communication on the subject, nor has she given it as any official consideration."

A Slap at McKinley.

BERLIN, Dec. 24.—The National Zeitung, a journal usually friendly to the United States, discussing the rejection of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty in its original form, by the Senate, says: "The incident means such a slap at the executive as can scarcely be found not only in the history of the United States but in the parliamentary history of the world. Presumably, the treaty is not now acceptable to Great Britain."

NO PROTEST FILED.

Nicaragua and Costa Rica Have Not Taken Action on the Treaty.

Associated Press Dispatch. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It can be authoritatively stated that there has been no exchange whatever, either in the shape of written notes or oral communications, between the State Department and the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica that has developed a threat on the part of those governments to refuse assent to the construction of a canal in view of the action of the United States Senate under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. All that is officially known of the attitude of the two governments mentioned is that their representatives here, Senor Corea and Calvo, thoroughly approved of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty as a basis for the canal construction. Whether or not the changes made in that convention will affect their attitude is unknown. The impression prevails that not being called upon to come

to a decision on this point until the British government shall have passed upon the Senate amendments the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica will not anticipate that action by any declaration at this stage.

The Nicaraguan minister, Mr. Corea, was asked to-day as to the report that he had protested in behalf of Nicaragua against the amended form of the treaty. He said he did not care to discuss the matter in its present status, but he pointed out the unlikelihood that Nicaragua and Costa Rica would protest while the matter was one of domestic policy. Later on, if it assumed the concrete form of a proposition to be submitted to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, it would be for them to say whether it would be acceptable or not, but in the meantime it was hardly likely that there would be any protest or any action concerning a subject still in its creative stages in this country and in Great Britain, and not yet before Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

It also can be stated, not on Mr. Corea's authority, but as a fact, that the Nicaraguan government has not, up to this time, defined its attitude on the amended document. Mr. Corea forwarded it, with full advice, but as the Senate acted only a few days ago, there has not yet been time for the papers to get before President Zelaya's cabinet. And, even then, as Mr. Corea has pointed out, it is doubtful whether Nicaragua will assert her position in advance of receiving overtures as to the canal. It appears to be the accepted view, however, in Central American diplomatic quarters, that the Senate confined its consideration to the interests of the United States and other maritime powers and failed to take into much account the interests of those countries most vitally concerned by having the waterway through their territory.

The British government has not, up to this time, given the slightest indication as to its purpose on the amended Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and it is understood that the subject will not be taken up by the British Cabinet until the draft of the amended instrument and the advice of the British ambassador at Washington are received. The general results have been briefly summarized in cables to the London authorities, but in a matter of this magnitude they would not act until they were in possession of all the data by mail. Under these circumstances, it is evident that to-day's utterances of the London

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 2, COL. 2.)

MORE CLEWS FOUND

OMAHA POLICE ON THE TRAIL OF
YOUNG CUDAHY'S KIDNAPERS.

Lantern with Black and White Ribbon Attached Picked Up Seven and a Half Miles from the City.

TREASURE BAGS ALSO FOUND

LEGS OF TROUSERS AND UNDER-SHIRT SLEEVE BURIED IN SNOW.

Were Intended to Be Used in Carrying Away the Gold Paid for the Boys Ransom.

OMAHA, Dec. 24.—Seven and one-half miles west of Omaha, on Center street, in Meade precinct, about a quarter of a mile west of the Big Pappio, in the Radock Grove, on the south side of the road, was found, Thursday morning, the lantern with the white and black ribbon attached, which was used to "tag" Mr. Cudahy in his drive. It was found by two sons of a farmer on their way to school. They picked up the lantern, supposing it was left by "movers," who might have camped at that point over night. The lantern was immediately placed in possession of a constable, who brought it to Omaha this afternoon. To-day two trouser legs and an undershirt sleeve were found buried under the snow near the fence adjoining the road. The finding of the lantern settles, beyond all question of doubt, the exact location as to the point where the kidnapers received their ransom. It also gives the authorities an important clue.

The trouser legs were intended for treasure bags, are of black clay worsted and had been patched in the seats. The trouser legs were cut off midway between the hips and the knee. When the lantern was picked up it was filled with oil and the wick showed that it had been recently used. Near where the lantern was found were a number of ears of corn, a part of the kernels yet remaining on the cob, indicating that a horse had been fed there very recently. Tracks were observable in the soft earth, showing that a horse had been tied near where the lantern was found. On the wire fence was a piece of common white wrapping twine, which had evidently held the lantern in place while being used as a signal to Mr. Cudahy.

CUDAHY'S STATEMENT. The Packer Says His Son Was Kidnaped and Ransomed.

OMAHA, Dec. 24.—Owing to conflicting reports sent to papers outside of Omaha, E. A. Cudahy this afternoon signed a statement giving the details of the kidnaping of his son the night of Dec. 18. It follows: "It has been called to my attention that dispatches are printed which throw doubt on the kidnaping of my son. I regret exceedingly that there should be any conflicting stories or misrepresentations with respect to the crime that would create any doubt or uncertainty. The facts briefly are these: On Tuesday night, Dec. 18, between 7 and 8 o'clock, our son was sent to a neighbor's and was expected to immediately return. Falling to return the police were notified. About 1 o'clock on Wednesday morning the coachman found a letter on the lawn fastened to a stick and addressed to Mr. Cudahy. This was a five-page letter, with lead pencil printing, and unsigned, stating that they had kidnaped my son, and demanded \$25,000 in gold coin for his return, and with specific instructions as to where the money should be placed. I procured \$25,000 in gold coin and delivered the same at the point designated in the letter. We recognized that the leaving of the money was but a chance at best, but a chance that, under all the circumstances, I was compelled to accept. About five hours after depositing the money my son Eddie returned. While a captive he was informed that he was held for ransom in the sum of \$25,000. These are the plain facts."

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CLOSED BY LEO

HOLY DOOR OF ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL FIGURATIVELY SEALED.

Impressive Ceremony, Accompanied by All the Pomp at Command of the Catholic Church.

POPE WAS IN GOOD HEALTH

AND INTOXICATED THE TE DEUM IN A STRONG, RESONANT VOICE.

Used a Golden Trowel in Cementing the Three Gilded Bricks Laid in the Doorway.

IMMENSE THROG PRESENT

CEREMONY WITNESSED BY ABOUT EIGHTY THOUSAND PERSONS.

What is Being Done at a St. Petersburg School of Applied Arts—Great Progress in Russia.

ROME, Dec. 24.—The Pope to-day performed the ceremony of closing the holy door of St. Peter's Cathedral, with the gorgeous forms usual to great functions of this kind. There was a great gathering of the princes of the church, who participated in the ceremony, which was witnessed by enormous crowds. The closing of the holy door took place with the utmost pomp, his Holiness descending to St. Peter's Cathedral at 11 a. m., and the ceremonies lasted until 1 p. m. The Pope then returned to his apartments apparently not fatigued. He intoned the Te Deum in a resonant voice, and throughout gave evidence of being in excellent health and spirits. He used the artistic, golden trowel subscribed for by the Catholics of the world, in mortaring the three gilded bricks which he placed, as a first layer, on the threshold of St. Peter's door. The whole pontifical court participated in the ceremonies.

The spectacle inside the vast basilica was superb. The pillars of the central nave were draped with gold embroidered scarlet cloth, and the porch under which the function took place was transformed into a magnificently decorated hall. On the left of the holy door was erected the pontifical throne, covered with red and gold. On the right hand of the door stood tribunes for royal personages, princes, knights of Malta, prelates, representatives of the Roman nobility and other distinguished persons.

Inside the church every inch of space was occupied by the throng, which gathered early in the morning. A strong detachment of troops, stationed in the square in front of the cathedral, controlled the incoming crowds, who literally raced to secure the best positions. The Pope left his apartments at 11:45 a. m., borne in the sacred chair and preceded by clergy with lighted candles, bishops, archbishops and cardinals and escorted by the Pontifical Noble Guard. On his arrival at the portal of St. Peter's he alighted and entered the church through the holy door. As he appeared on the threshold the solemn and silvery tones of a trumpet echoed through the edifice. The chapter of the Vatican met him and presented to him holy water, which he sprinkled upon the congregation. Applause being forbidden, a religious silence was observed, which heightened the grandeur and impressiveness of the moment. Borne now on the sedia gestatoria to the high altar, he stepped to the ground and knelt before the most precious relics of the Catholic Church, which were displayed on the altar. Then the procession reformed and proceeded to the Chapel of the Sacraments, where the Pontiff again knelt for some time, while the choir of the Sistine Chapel chanted psalms.

The Pope was then borne to the holy door, where he alighted from the sedia gestatoria and waited until the entire procession had passed out through the "or," he leaving the church last and wa' to the throne, where he seated himself. A number of sacred songs were sung by the Papal choir, after which Leo rose and blessed all the material employed in closing the door. Then he descended from the throne, knelt before the dome and laid with the golden trowel a layer of cement, on which he placed three gilt bricks bearing commemorative inscriptions. Beside the bricks he placed a basket containing gold, silver and bronze medals and bearing the head of Leo and inscriptions recording the opening and closing of the holy door.

The Pope having ascended the throne, Cardinal Bishop Serafini Vannutelli and four other cardinals performed a similar ceremony of laying cement and three bricks, after which the masons employed by the Vatican closed the doorway with a canvas screen, painted to represent marble, with a cross in the center.

The candles borne by the clergy were extinguished, the Te Deum was sung and the Pontiff, having given solemn benediction, was immediately carried back to his apartments.

It is estimated that eighty thousand persons were spectators of the ceremony.

PROGRESS IN RUSSIA.

School of Applied Arts That Is Doing Much for the People.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 8.—Reflective observers discover numerous resemblances between Russia and America which are not accidental nor mere coincidences. One such resemblance is the liberality of the people of wealth toward public institutions. This liberality, almost foreign to the nations from which Russia has borrowed most, is the product, in part, of the same conditions which have lavished private wealth on the American universities and technical and art schools.

Although Russia is in some respects going to school in America, she is able, through the generosity of private citizens, to give lessons in some matters. An instance is afforded by the Baron Stieglitz School of Applied Arts, in this city. It could easily be taken as a model by the patrons of the industrial arts in the United States who are trying to reunite the beautiful and the useful. Competent judges, who have seen the Kensington schools and the Ecole des Arts Decoratifs at Paris,

award the palm of merit, completeness of equipment and excellence of design alone considered to the Baron Stieglitz school. This school was established in 1875, with an endowment of 10,000,000 roubles, or more than \$5,000,000, which was given by the will of Baron Alexander Stieglitz. The ministry of finance assumed the administration of this fund, or, more exactly, the supervision, the active management having been entrusted to friends of art and to artists. The state gave a site for the school and museum. The school was opened with a small attendance and few classes in 1881. It has been steadily growing and enlarging its field ever since. The museum was opened in 1884.

The buildings, which cost over a million roubles, are admirably adapted to the purpose for which they were designed. The school and the museum are practically under the same roof. Students have only to step out of the class rooms to find themselves in the excellently arranged special collections, illustrating the artistic taste of every age and country. These buildings are in themselves a delight to the eye, every hall illustrating a different style of decoration.

The school has thirty-three teachers and three hundred students. An annual exhibition of the work of the school is given every January. The plan of instruction is liberal. There is a four years' course in science and languages, including religious instruction, literature, elementary geometry, the theory of shades and perspectives, Russian history, general history and the history of the fine arts and applied arts, elementary chemistry and technology, the methods of drawing, practical esthetics and the French and German languages. The school is under the general direction of M. Koiifov and the museum is under the charge of M. Karblov.

Pupils are of both sexes. They must stand an entrance examination and must

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ASSISTING THE BOERS

CAPE COLONY DUTCH AIDING THEIR GOVERNMENT'S ENEMIES.

Railway Communication Between Cape Town and the North Severed by Boers and the Rains.

LORD KITCHENER AT DE AAR

WILL PERSONALLY DIRECT OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INVADERS.

Tenor of Christmas Editorials in the London Press—Britons in a Chastened Mood.

LONDON, Dec. 23, 4:20 a. m.—There is no sign of the despondency which characterized "Black Decem" last year. At the same time the Christmas papers find little cause for extreme satisfaction. All express regret that the nation is still at war. Some take the trouble to remind their readers that there are four times as many troops in South Africa now as there were twelve months ago, and all engaged in the monotonous and wearisome duties against an evasive foe and needing the sympathy of friends at home at this festive season. The Standard, which says that Christmas finds the British people in a chastened mood, moralizes on the strange lack of political foresight regarding the Cape Colony, which has been charged with 4,130 francs which should have been charged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, while 4,110 francs should have been charged to private exhibitors. The company is, therefore, obliged to make a rebate.

To-morrow being a holiday there will be no loading of the Prairies. The cars will be released by the payment of the 500 francs. Should Wednesday not bring a satisfactory solution, Major Brackett will probably pay the rest of the claim under protest in order not to delay further the sailing of the Prairies. At the same time he will enter an additional claim for damages.

Some trouble also arose with Philip Lazies, the contractor who built the National pavilion. He wrote the American commission, Dec. 18, saying that the last letter from Commissioner General Boer was not satisfactory and asking when the building would be turned over to him for demolition. Two days later he notified the commission that he intended to take possession and begin destruction immediately. He in turn was informed that the building would be placed under his control Dec. 20; and at a formal meeting he was notified that the commission would remove certain furnishings not supplied by him, a proposition to which his representative did not object. Saturday night, while the American custodian of the building, assisted by two workmen, was removing material belonging to the United States, a force of police arrived and arrested all three on the ground that they were taking goods which did not belong to them. It is stated that Major Lazies brought about the arrest. Major Brackett secured his release next day. Major Lazies served him with a legal notice that he would not accept the pavilion in its present shape and would demand damages for delay. The Frenchman will now be held to strict terms of the contract, which includes demolition, and a counterclaim will be entered for a forfeit of 200 francs daily from March 15, the date when the contract called for completion, and June 23, together with a claim of 2,000 francs for defective constructions, as the roof leaked and certain furnishings were ruined. More than this, there will be a special claim of 2,000 francs, if it can be proved that M. Lazies brought about the arrest, making a total of 26,800 francs.

Another bone of contention may be the settlement of the restaurant concession in the American pavilion, which has not been paid for.

SANTIAGO SHAKEN.

Second Earthquake in Eastern Cuba Within a Month.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Dec. 24.—The second earthquake experienced by this district within a month occurred at noon to-day. The shocks were at first scarcely perceptible, but they increased steadily and the last was the most severe known for many years in this region. It would be almost impossible to injure the massive masonry of the buildings constituting the principal portion of the city, but some damage was done in the poor quarter and one child was badly injured by a falling tile.

Rebellion in Venezuela.

CURACAO, Dutch Guiana, Dec. 24.—Celestino Peraza, formerly the secretary general of Urest Castro, of Venezuela, has volunteered against the Venezuelan government near Loserna, in the Guaroico district. A force of 2,000 Venezuelan troops, under General Aristides Fandee, has been sent against Peraza.

Canadians Wanted in South Africa.

OTTAWA, Ont., Dec. 24.—The Colonial Office is anxious to get as many Canadians as possible to join Baden-Powell's Transvaal mounted police. If 1,000 Canadians volunteer for this service it is the intention of the imperial government to offer ten captaincies and fifteen lieutenantcies in the force to qualified officers of the Canadian militia. The pay for men is 5 shillings per day, plus food and clothing in Cape Town, with free transportation from Canada to South Africa.

Kruger Invited to Grand Rapids.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Dec. 24.—The Common Council of this city to-night unanimously adopted a resolution extending to President Kruger an official welcome and the freedom of the city. In accordance with this action the city clerk sent the following cable to President Kruger at the Tague. "We extend greetings and most urgently request you to visit our city and meet more than 30,000 of your countrymen."

PROTEST FILED

ARBITRARY ACTION OF A FRENCH RAILWAY COMPANY RESENTED.

Embargo Laid on Thirty Cars Containing Part of the United States Government Exhibit at Paris.

CLAIM MADE FOR DEMURRAGE

WHICH MAJOR BRACKETT SAYS THE ROAD IS NOT ENTITLED TO.

Formal Protest at Once Made to the French Government by the United States Ambassador.

COUNTER CLAIM FOR DAMAGES

LOADING AND SAILING OF THE CRUISER PRAIRIE DELAYED.

Trouble with a Frenchman Who Has the Contract of Demolishing the American Pavilion.

PARIS, Dec. 24.—Thirty cars, forming part of the United States government exhibit at the recent Paris exposition, were suddenly laid under embargo to-day at Havre, the railroad company declining to surrender them, pending payment of a claim of 5,710 francs. This extraordinary action, seriously delaying the departure of the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie from Havre, for New York, with the government exhibits, was made the subject of a formal protest to the French government by United States Ambassador Porter.

The company bases its claim on demurrage charges on freight in the cars when the goods were brought to the exposition for installation. Some time ago the claim was submitted, and Major Brackett, secretary of the American commission, investigated it and concluded that it had no foundation, as some of the cars charged against the American government never contained official exhibits, while the others were cars utilized by private exhibitors and not, therefore, chargeable to the United States. Major Brackett thereupon endeavored to secure a settlement, but without avail. The matter dragged along through the summer, and at the same time the American commission repeatedly expressing his willingness to settle any just claim against the United States. The company left the case in an unsatisfactory condition and finally embargoed the cars.

When Major Brackett was informed by the United States agent at Havre he wired him instructions to pay to the company 500 francs in the presence of the local authorities and at the same time to enter a claim against the company for 10,000 francs, as damages for obstruction and delay. "Last summer the company submitted a bill of 32,732 francs for freight charges against the commission," he said to-day, "and pressed for payment. Pending an explanation of certain items, I paid 25,000 francs on account, at the same time asking for details. When these were furnished I discovered that the commission had been charged with 4,130 francs which should have been charged to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, while 4,110 francs should have been charged to private exhibitors. The company is, therefore, obliged to make a rebate."

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The people of the city have a deadly fear of a seismic disturbance owing to the destruction of a cathedral long ago. Many of them now predict the early disaster because of the two earthquakes that have visited Santiago within thirty days.

Haiti Shaken by an Earthquake. PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, Dec. 24.—There was a strong earthquake shock here to-day, but no damage was done.

VERITABLE PESTHOLE.

Several Hundred Cases of Smallpox and a Death Rate of 20 Per Cent.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 24.—The Courier-Journal to-day says: "The State Board of Health has quarantined Greenup county against the world. The smallpox situation in that county is critical. There are several hundred cases, and the death rate has been 20 per cent, the largest known in the history of the disease in the State. The State Board of Health has ordered that every person in the county be vaccinated. A special from South Portsmouth says that orders have been received by all Chesapeake & Ohio Ohio Railroad agents to discontinue the sale of tickets and to refuse all freight to or from the county. Guards have been stationed to prevent anyone leaving the county. Several persons have been stopped who attempted to cross the Ohio river in skiffs."

PINGREE IN CONTEMPT.

Ordered to Show Cause Why He Should Not Be Punished.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 24.—On petition of members of the Ingham county bar, Judge West, of the Ingham County Court, to-day ordered Governor Pingree to appear in court next Saturday and show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The action is based on an interview which was published in the Detroit Tribune Dec. 7, in which the Governor bitterly attacked Judge West and Prosecutor Tuttle of Ingham county. Attached to the petition for an order is an affidavit by the Tribune reporter who secured the interview, which affirms that it was given for publication, and that the following day the Governor informed him that the interview as printed was all right and commended its fairness.

MYSTERY AT PUEBLO

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE OF MAGGIE HOEL FROM UNCLE'S HOME.

Supposed to Have Been Either Kidnaped or Dragged to the Arkansas River and Drowned.

MURDER AT ITALIAN DANCE

DUEL IN WHICH A REVOLVER AND STILETTO WERE USED.

General Fight Preempted—One Man Dead and Others Wounded—Long List of Crimes.

PUEBLO, Col., Dec. 24.—All day work of the police failed to throw any light on the mysterious disappearance of Maggie Hoel, who yesterday left or was taken from the home of her uncle, Charles Beatty, a short distance west of this city. It has, however, been learned that some time yesterday morning a carriage drawn by white horses was in the vicinity, and a richly dressed woman got out of it and seemed to be searching for something. It has been impossible thus far to find such a carriage. The girl, who is eighteen years of age, had a guardian in Missouri, and a young man here was her lover. The latter is grief-stricken, and does all he can to aid in solving the mystery. The simple and innocent character of the girl seems to preclude theories of elopement, and the circumstances appear to indicate kidnaping, but for what motive cannot yet be learned.

On Sunday Mrs. Beatty left Maggie, the missing girl, in charge of her little child at her home. Upon her return two hours later her sister was gone, and the baby was alone in the house. Marks about the premises led to the immediate suspicion that the girl had been taken from her home by force. There were evidences of a struggle and in the yard were found the footprints of a man evidently of large size and weight. The footprints led in the direction of the Arkansas river, and at some places along the trail appeared the prints of small or shoes such as Maggie Hoel wore. At other places the trail indicated that the girl was dragged or carried by her captor. Near the river bank, where the ground is harder, all traces were lost. A large number of men have been searching but the girl has not yet been found. At Mrs. Beatty's home Maggie's hat and the wrap which she ordinarily wore out of doors, were found undisturbed. In the immediate vicinity a large force of men have been working on reservoirs now under construction.

CHRISTMAS EVE TRAGEDY.

An Italian Celebration Breaks Up in a Murderous Row.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—An Italian dance at Mamoneck, N. Y., which was started last night as a Christmas celebration, ended this morning in a murderous row, one man being killed outright, another so badly stabbed that he is expected to die and several others receiving bad wounds. The scene of the tragedy was the "Foot-and-a-half House." From what can be learned the row was started by Antonio Dori. Veto Naragiano was waiting around the dance hall with a young woman who had refused to dance with Dori. The latter followed them about the hall ridiculing their dancing and making himself generally disagreeable to them. Naragiano replied to his taunts and Dori challenged him to a duel. The dance was stopped immediately. Naragiano and Dori started outside, followed by all the revellers, and the musicians left their instruments on the floor. Naragiano drew a revolver, Dori a stiletto. The latter made a plunge at Naragiano and drove his stiletto deep into the man's breast. Naragiano fired twice. One shot tore open Dori's arm and the other struck Antonio Guleppli, one of the musicians, in the eye, the bullet penetrating the brain. This immediately precipitated a general fight. When the Italians had fought them

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WILL BE DELAY

NONACTION OF CONGRESS IS WORKING WAR DEPARTMENT.

All Volunteers Cannot Be Brought Home from the Philippines Before Their Time Expires.

60,000 MEN ARE NECESSARY

TO PROPERLY GARRISON ALL THE POSTS IN THE ISLANDS.

And General MacArthur Will Be Permitted to Retain that Number Until Fresh Troops Arrive.

ONLY 9,000 TO COME HOME

OTHERS MUST AWAIT PASSAGE OF THE NEW ARMY MEASURE.

Fighting in the Island of Leyte—Lieut. L. H. Leaf Wounded—Federal Party to Be Reorganized.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—As a result of a conference between the secretary of war and Quartermaster General Ludington, it has been decided that no further action can be taken with regard to the return of the volunteers from the Philippines until Congress shall make provision for their replacement. Under the terms of the existing law, the volunteers are bound to remain in the Philippines. Acting on representations made by General MacArthur the department has concluded that it is absolutely necessary to maintain an army of 60,000 men in the Philippines until the current policy of establishing municipal governments throughout the archipelago